Employment Based Health Insurance in Montana

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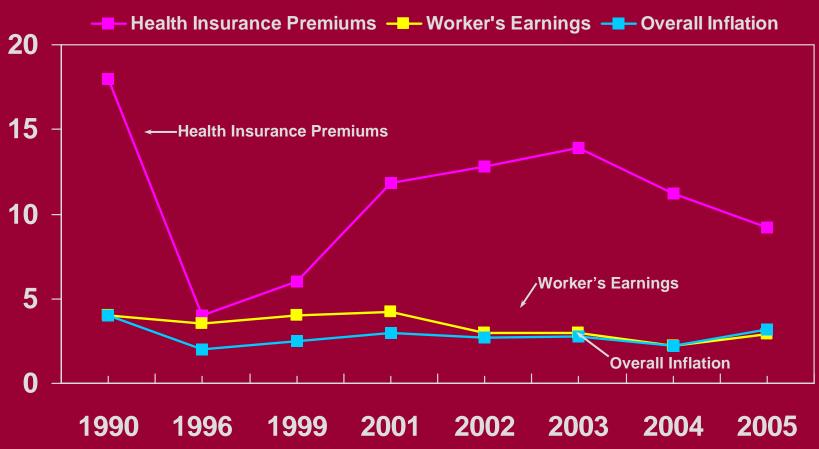


Healthcare Spending in US & Montana

- National Healthcare Spending>\$1.5 trillion and about 15% of national Gross Product
- Montana 2003 Healthcare Spending estimated at \$4.3 billion....about
- ...16% of Montana Gross State Product
- Increased spending=higher prices and more healthcare utilization



U.S. Health Insurance Premium Increases: 1990-2005



SOURCES: Kaiser/Health Research and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Montana Kids Count; Bureau of Business & Economic Research. Winter 2005



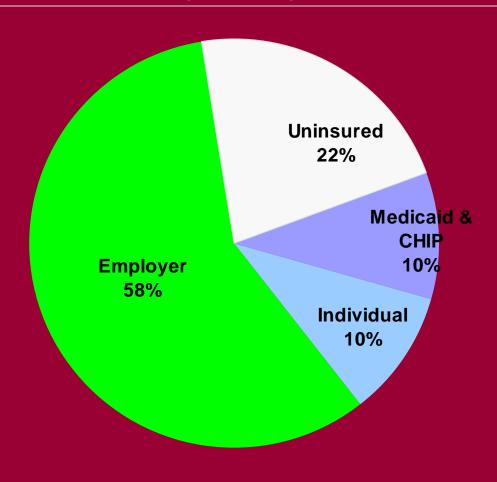
Impact of Increased Health Spending & Higher Costs

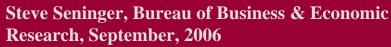
- Higher costs to employers → how do they respond?
- Higher costs to workers → and low wage working who cannot afford
- Result? Workers loose health insurance at work



Figure 1: Montana Insurance Coverage Ages 0 to 64: 2003

(n=2,348)







Who are Montana's +170,000 Uninsured?

- White →86% of uninsured Montanans
- Adults +25 years of age →67%
- High school degree or higher → 92%
- Employed → 77%
- Self-Employed or work for firms<10 employees→60%



2006 Employer Survey (n=486)

- 418 out of 486 were in 2003 Survey
- In 2006 50% of Montana employers offer health insurance
- 40% of small firms with 1 to 5 workers offer insurance
- 76% of non-offering firms cite cost



Figure 2: Percent of Firms Offering Health Insurance by # of Employees: 2003 & 2006

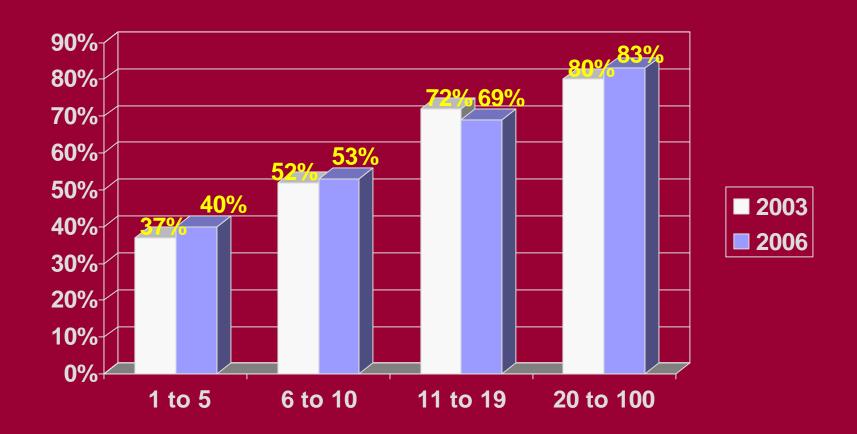
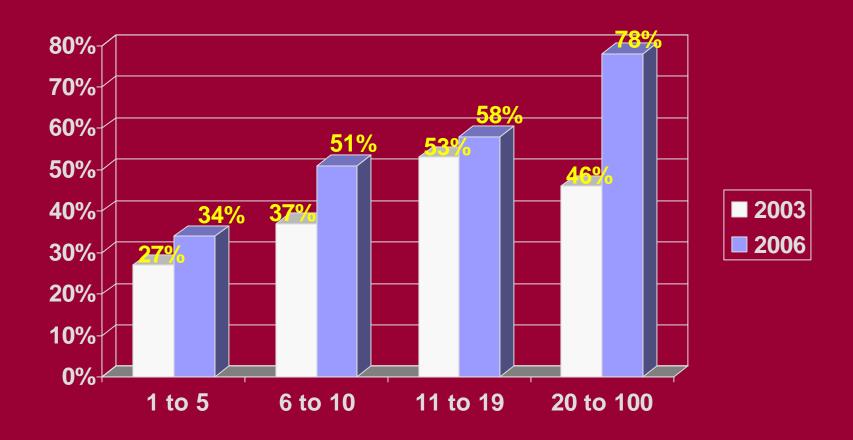






Figure 3: Percent of Firms Offering Health Insurance to all workers by # of Employees: 2003 & 2006





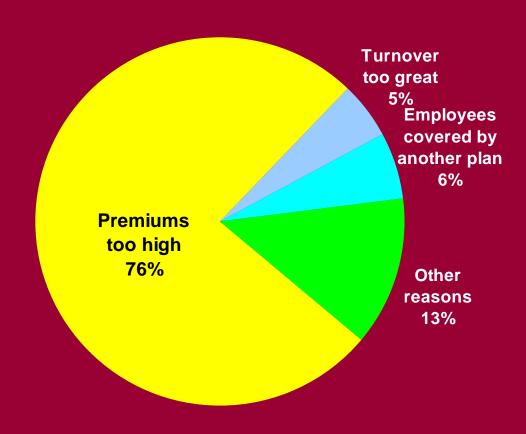


Changes in Employers' Insurance Offering: 2003 to 2006

- No major changes—84 firms did not offer in 2003 or in 2006
- 25 firms added and 25 firms dropped
- High costs of health insurance major reason firms did not offer in either year



Figure 4: Why Montana Firms Do Not Offer Health Insurance Coverage:2006 (n=243)







Workforce Coverage

- Increases in % of firms offering insurance to all workers.....but.....
- These gains offset by cost shifting of premiums to workers
- Workers paying twice to three times more than the % increase in premium costs

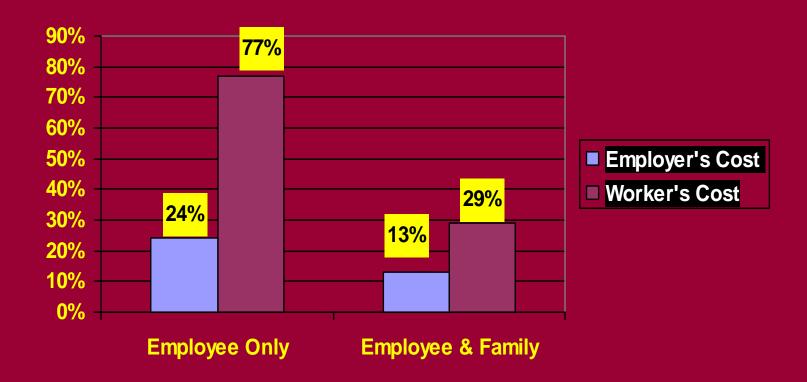


Figure 5: Average Monthly Health Insurance Premiums for Montana Employers Offering Health Insurance: 2003 & 2006





Figure 6: Percent Change in Monthly Health Insurance Premiums: 2003 to 2006





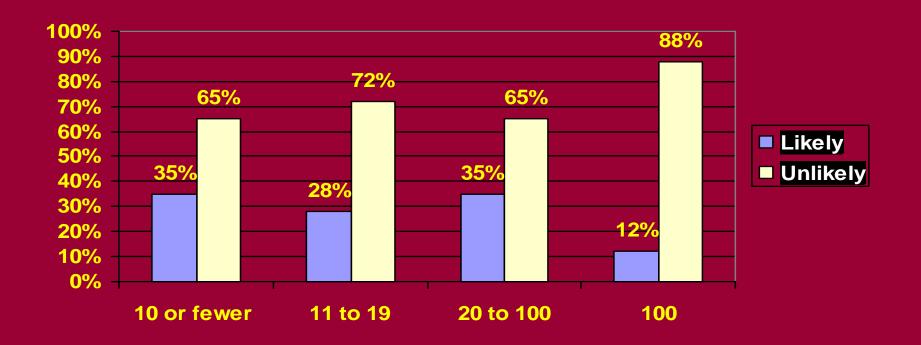
Employer Reactions to Higher Health Insurance

- Continued cost shifting to employees
- Options?.....
- What about a monthly cash payment to workers so they can buy insurance?



Figure 7: Percent Firms Who Would be Likely or Unlikely to Provide Direct Cash Payments to Employees for Health

Insurance, 2006







Montana's Insurance Assistance to Small Business

- Only 10 firms in both samples were involved in Insurance Assistance
- In full sample → 57% of firms not offering had heard of the program
- 49% of eligible firms with 5 or less workers had heard of the program



Figure 8: Percent of Eligible Small Firms Who Have Heard About Montana's Health Insurance Assistance Program, 2006

(n=113)

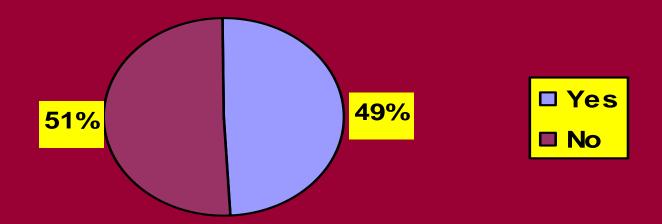
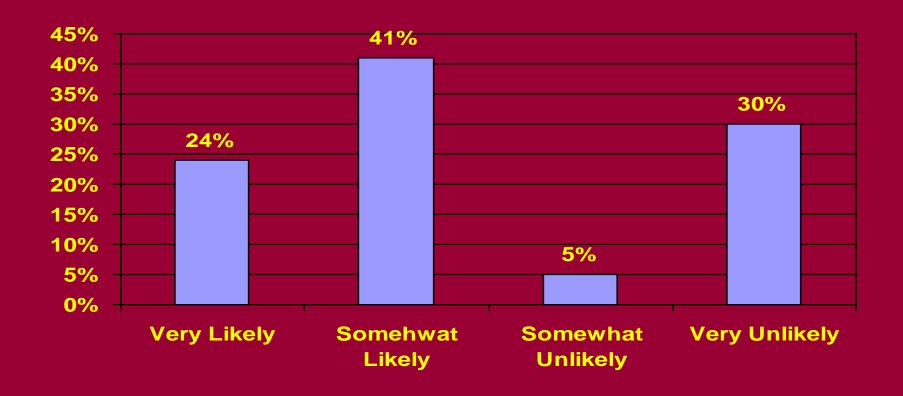




Figure 9: Likelihood of Eligible Small Firms Participating in the State Health Insurance Assistance Program, 2006 (n=113)





Cost Implications

- Costs per \$ insurance provided from tax credits=\$2.36 to \$3.70
- Costs per \$ insurance from public=\$1.17 to \$1.33
- Need to look at long run costs of expanding tax credits in order to reduce Montana's uninsured population and
- Evaluate whether expansion of private insurance is going to do anything to contain healthcare costs



Conclusions

- Other state health reform focus on cost containment and savings from more coverage
- Montana employers expect to do more cost shifting to workers-→and with low wage growth---
- Workers squeezed out by un-affordability
- So more workers in small firms and low wage jobs will continue to lose insurance coverage

